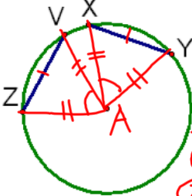


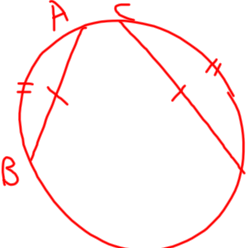
10-3 Arcs and Chords



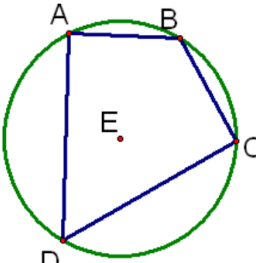
Given: $\overline{XY} \cong \overline{VZ}$
 Prove: $\widehat{XY} \cong \widehat{VZ}$

<p>S.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① $\overline{AZ} \cong \overline{AV} \cong \overline{AX} \cong \overline{AY}$ ② $\triangle ZAV \cong \triangle XAY$ ③ $\angle ZAV \cong \angle XAY$ ④ $m\angle ZAV = m\angle XAY$ ⑤ $\widehat{XV} \cong \widehat{ZY}$ 	<p>R.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ① Given ② All radii in a circle are \cong ③ SSS ④ CPCTC ⑤ Central \angles = then of intercepted arcs ⑥ Subst.
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

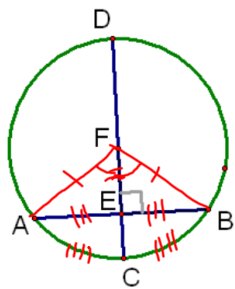
Theorem 10.2--In a circle or in congruent circles, 2 minor arcs are congruent iff their corresponding chords are congruent



If $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{CD}$
 then $\widehat{AB} \cong \widehat{CD}$
 & the converse

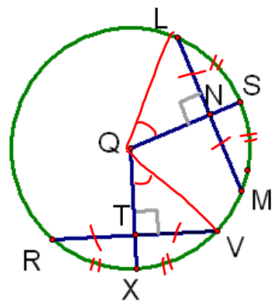


ABCD is a polygon in $\odot E$
 $\odot E$ is the circumcircle about the polygon



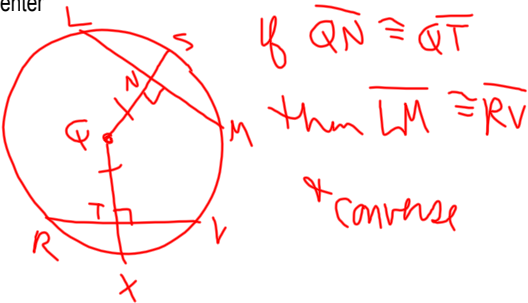
Given: $\overline{AB} \perp \overline{CD}$
Prove: $\overline{AE} \cong \overline{EB}$

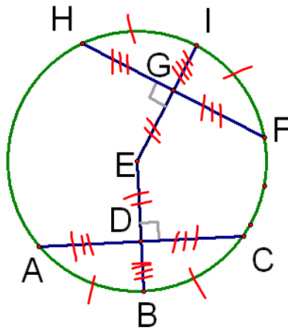
(radius)
Theorem 10-3 In a circle, if the diameter is perpendicular to a chord, it bisects the chord and its arc.



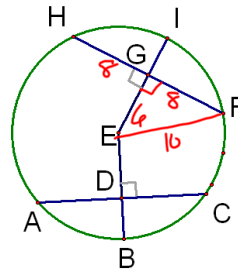
Given: $\overline{LM} \perp \overline{QS}$
 $\overline{LM} \cong \overline{RV}$
 $\overline{QT} \perp \overline{RV}$
Prove: $\overline{QN} \cong \overline{QT}$

Theorem 10.4--In a circle, or in congruent circles, 2 chords are congruent iff they are equidistant from the center





Given: $\overline{AC} \cong \overline{DF}$
What can you conclude?



Suppose $HF = 16$
 $GE = 6$

Circumference = 20π

$$c^2 = 6^2 + 8^2$$

$$36 + 64$$

$$c^2 = 100$$

$$c = 10$$

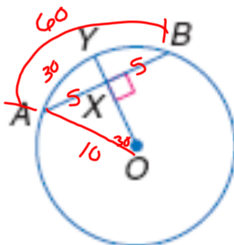
* Add radius to create a rt. \triangle

Circle O has a radius of 10, $AB = 10$, and $m\widehat{AB} = 60$. Find each measure.

5. $m\widehat{AY}$ 6. AX 7. $OX = 5\sqrt{3}$

30 5

$$\begin{array}{r|l} 30 & 60 & 90 \\ \hline 5 & 5\sqrt{3} & 10 \end{array}$$



Exercises 5-7

In $\odot P$, $PD = 10$, $PQ = 10$, and $QE = 20$. Find each measure.

8. AB

40

9. PE

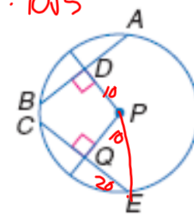
$10\sqrt{5}$

$$c^2 = 10^2 + 20^2$$

$$100 + 400$$

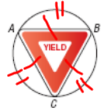
$$c^2 = 500$$

$$10\sqrt{5}$$



Exercises 8-9

Application 10. **TRAFFIC SIGNS** A yield sign is an equilateral triangle. Find the measure of each arc of the circle circumscribed about the yield sign.



$$3 \overline{) 360}$$

$$120^\circ$$

HW
p540
11-34